

The Evening Herald.

Published by
THE EVENING HERALD, INC.
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H. B. HENING, Editor

Published every afternoon except Sunday, at 125 North Second Street, Albuquerque, N. M.

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Albuquerque, N. M., under the Act of March 3, 1913.

One month by mail or carrier, \$1.00;
One week by carrier, 10c;
One year by mail or carrier
In advance, \$1.00.

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FLAG DAY AND THE FLAG.

OUR American flag, which we honor tomorrow, is a growth rather than a creation. Its history can be traced back to the sixteenth century or nearly 600 years prior to the first "Flag Day," June 14, 1777.

During the first crusade in 1195, Pope Urban II assigned to all of the Christian nations as standards crosses varying in color and design, emblematic of the warfare in which they were engaged. To the Scotch troops was assigned the white cross, known as the white cross of St. Andrew, on a blue field. The British used a yellow cross, but a century and a quarter later they adopted a red cross on a white field, known as the red cross of St. George.

When James VI, of Scotland ascended the throne of England as James I, he combined the two flags and issued a proclamation requiring all ships to carry the new flag at their mainmasts. At the same time the vessels of south Britain were to carry at their foremasts the red cross of St. George and the ships of north Britain to carry the white cross of St. Andrew.

The new flag was known as "King's Colors," the "Union Colors," or the "Great Union," and later as the "Union Jack," and was the one under which the British made all their permanent settlements in America. It was the flag of Great Britain only by proclamation, however, not until 1707 did parliament pass an act definitely uniting the two countries and their flags. In the same year the government issued regulations requiring the navy to use what was known as the white ensign; the naval reserve, the blue ensign, and the merchant marine, the red ensign owing to the fact that the British merchant vessels were everywhere, the colonists in America came to look upon this red ensign as the flag of Great Britain.

The people in the New England colonies were bitterly opposed to the cross in the flag. In 1635 some of the troops in Massachusetts declined to march under this flag and the military commissioners were forced to design other flags for their troops with the cross left out. The design they adopted has not been preserved. In 1652 a mint was established in Boston. Money coined in this mint had the pine tree stamped on one side of it. The pine tree design was also used on New England flags, certainly by 1684 and possibly as early as 1622.

At the outbreak of the Revolution the American colonies had no flag common to all of them. In many cases the merchant marine flag of England was used with the pine tree substituted for the Union Jack. Massachusetts adopted the green pine tree on a white field with the motto, "An Appeal to Heaven." Some of the southern states had the rattlesnake flag with the motto, "Don't Tread on Me" on a white or yellow field. This flag had been used by South Carolina as early as 1764. Benjamin Franklin defended the rattlesnake device on the ground that the serpent emblem is found only in America and that serpent emblems were considered by students to be symbols of wisdom.

In September, 1775, there was displayed in the south what is by many believed to be the first distinctively American flag. It was blue with a white crescent, and matched the dress of the troops who wore caps inscribed "Liberty or Death."

The colonists desired to adopt a common flag, but they had not yet declared independence and were not at first seeking independence. They took the British flag as they knew it, and made a new colonial flag by dividing the red field with white stripes into 13 alternate red and white stripes. This is known as the Cambridge flag, because it was first unfurled over Washington's headquarters at Cambridge, Mass., on January 1, 1776. It complied with the law of 1707 by having the Union Jack on it; it also represented the 13 colonies by the 13 stripes.

As the colonists gradually became converted to the idea that independence from the mother country was necessary, they began to modify the flag, first by leaving off the Union Jack and using only the 13 horizontal stripes. The modified flags were

not always red and white, but regularly consisted of combinations of two colors selected from red, white, blue and yellow. The final modification was the replacement of the Union Jack by the white stars on a blue field.

The stars are the only distinctive feature of the American flag. The charming story which credits Betsy Ross with making the first flag of stars and stripes is still accepted by historians. When Washington suggested the six-pointed star, she demonstrated the ease with which a five-pointed star could be made by folding a piece of paper and producing one with a single cut of the scissars. Some writers are of the opinion that both stars and stripes in the flag were derived from the coat of arms of the Washington family, but this theory is not generally held.

The official adoption of our first flag was in 1777. On June 14 of that year the Continental congress passed an act providing that "the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation." The thirteen stars were arranged in a circle to symbolize the perpetuity of the union of the states.

Vermont was admitted to the Union in 1791 and Kentucky in 1792. It was felt that these two new states ought to be recognized on the flag, so in 1794 congress passed an act adding the five fifteen stars and fifteen stripes.

This remained the flag of the United States throughout the War of 1812, until there were twenty states in the Union. In 1818 an effort was again made to modify the flag so that all the new states would be represented on it.

By continually adding stripes would make the flag very awkward in shape and appearance, so, after arguing the matter for two years, congress decided to return to the original thirteen stripes and one star for each state. Congress has never determined the arrangement of the stars nor the shape and proportions of the flag, and there has been great variation, especially in the grouping of the stars. There are still many who believe that the symbolic circular grouping of stars should be restored.

BUSINESS MANAGING ALASKA.

REAL development of the wondrous resources of Alaska is about to begin. If the views of Secretary Lane of the interior department prevail with congress, a great many obstacles will be removed and this development will be carried out upon a common sense basis of business management which we of New Mexico know to our sorrow was sadly lacking in the government's management of some of its other continental territories. Secretary Lane favors giving Alaska a business management, freed of red tape and conflicting authority. He proposes an administrative board of three members to look after Alaskan affairs and two bills embodying his ideas are now before congress. Alaska, like other territories, we might mention, has suffered by too much management, too great a variety of management at the same time under too many inharmonious bosses. Lack of laws and carelessness of officials produced speculators on one hand, while too rigid enforcement of red tape regulations prevented development along legitimate lines. The result has been a standstill. When the Wilson administration determined to engage in the business of providing railroad facilities for Alaska it also determined on sane business management both of the railroad and the country it is intended to develop. If the kind of policy Secretary Lane proposes to employ in managing Alaska had been used in the government's management of New Mexico for ten years prior to statewide the initial wave of prosperity returned for taxation at the present time in this state would run up more figures.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

AST Fourth of July Albuquerque had one of the liveliest, most entertaining days on record. The big automobile road race to Santa Fe and return and other events kept Central avenue looking like state street on a Bargain Monday, in spite of the fact that all stores were closed.

The expense of our celebration last year was practically nothing. All that very successful day required was the energy and effort and enthusiasm of Mayor D. K. B. Sellers and a small committee of willing workers put behind the scenes. It was a big day and worth lots of money to Albuquerque in business and advertising and recreation.

Thus far nothing has been done toward repeating a good thing on July 4, 1914. Here is a first-class opportunity for the Albuquerque Commercial Club to get in the game and "pull off something."

"They tell me you love good music," said the lady, playing at the piano, to her musical friend.

"Oh," said the polite friend, "that doesn't matter. Pray go right on."

The Land of Broken Promises

A Stirring Story of the Mexican Revolution

By DANE COOLIDGE
Author of "The Fighting Post," "Water Waters," "The Texans," etc.

Illustrations by DON J. LAVIN

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(Continued from Yesterday.)

"Yes, so you're a Texan—or was one?"

"That makes no difference," answered Phil stoutly. "The hot weather is coming on—revolution is likely to begin any day—and there ain't a single Mexican we can trust. Just one more break down and we lose out—now how about it?"

"Who's going to turn Mexican?" questioned DeLancy, "you or me?"

"Well—I'll tell you. 'We're half Mexican, I'm half Mexican,' I've been chattering chil so long!"

"Now here," began Bud, "Listen to me. I've been thinking this over all day and you just heard about it. The man that turns Mexican is likely to get mixed up with the authorities and have to skip the country, but the other fellow is in the other way—he's got to stay with the work till hell freezes over."

"Now you're an engineer and you know how to open up mines—I don't. So, if you say so, I'll take out the partners and you hold them—me—or if you want to you can turn tax."

"Well," said DeLancy, his voice suddenly becoming soft and pensive, "I might as well tell you, Bud, that I'm thinking of settling in this country, anyway. Of course, I don't look at Aragon the way you do—I think you are prejudiced and misjudge him—but ever since I've been Gracia I've—"

"'Gracia!' repeated Bud; and then stirred by some great unreasoning anger, he rose up and threw down his hat pettishly. "To think, Phil," he muttered, "you'd be satisfied with all the other girls in the world without—"

"Now here!" shouted Phil, rising as unreasoningly to his feet, "don't you say another word against that girl, or I'll—"

"Shut your mouth, you little shrimp!" bellied Bud, wheeling upon him menacingly. "You seem to think you're the only man in the world that's—"

(Continued Tomorrow Afternoon)

Historic American Flags In the National Museum

Washington, D. C., June 13—One of the most conspicuous features of the historical exhibits in the United States National Museum is the flag collection, which includes some twelve examples of the American flag and shows its development in the different historical periods.

While there are no early colonial flags, such as were used by the several colonies before the flag of the United States was established by congress on June 14, 1777, a fine example of the first true United States ensign is shown. Representative of the stars and stripes type is a flag said to have flown on the Bonhomie Richard under command of Admiral John Paul Jones. This flag measures 105 feet by 54 feet. On December 15, 1784, it was presented to Lieutenant James Bayard Stanford, U. S. Navy, by the marine committee of the Continental Congress, as a reward for meritorious services during the Revolution. It came into the possession of the Smithsonian Institution as a gift from Mrs. Harriet H. Perry Stanford.

Another flag of the very highest historic value is the original "Star Spangled Banner" of Key's anthem, which waved over Fort McHenry during the bombardment of September 13-14, 1814, and which was presented to the Smithsonian Institution by Mr. Eben Appleton. The Fort McHenry flag is of the type having 15 stars and stripes, adopted in 1777 upon the addition of the state of

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